

Your Attention, Mothers,

Is specially directed to the remarkable values we offer to-day in Boys' and Children's Clothing—

Blouse Suits Russian or Sailor; \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$6.00 grades.
D. B. Suits Bloomer Pants; \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50 grades.
\$3.95 Children's Waists, with and without collar, both plain and fancy patterns, 25c.
\$3.95 Children's Underwear, 23c, 35c and 48c.
 Children's Hats, 48c, 75c and \$1.00.

Jacobs & Levy

Overcoats, Rain Coats, Top Coats for Little Men

WILLIAMS CALLS ON SLEMP FOR ANSWER

Anxious to Know If He Favors Square Deal That Gives Ballot to Negro.

QUOTES FROM TAFT LETTER

Question of Enfranchisement Raised as Result of Statement by President.

All of the horrors of negro enfranchisement would be the result of Republican success in the present campaign, in view of the recent utterances of President Taft in opposition to negro enfranchisement in Maryland, said Judge Samuel W. Williams yesterday, should the Republicans gain control of the State government, the President would be the arbiter of legislation, in Judge Williams' opinion, for the reason that he would be given the credit for success in the avowed purpose to break the Solid South.

"Nobility can't doubt," says the Democratic nominee for Attorney-General, "that the Republicans would be glad to have the negro vote in Virginia again at the polls, and an amendment to the Constitution again enfranchising the black race would be the natural outcome of this desire of the white Republicans and of Mr. Taft's utterances favoring equal suffrage. With the Republican white and black, in control of the election machinery, the terrible conditions of reconstruction days would again be here, and the white man's government, established with blood and suffering, together with the work of the Constitutional Convention, would be lost."

Negro School Officials. McDowell county, W. Va., on the borders of the Old Dominion, is cited by Judge Williams as an instance of Republican control of the free school system, for which Messrs. Kent and Brent are contending so earnestly, where young white women who desire to teach must present themselves before A. C. Calhoun, a negro of Welch, who is president of the county school board. "Most of those States," said Judge Williams, "in which Mr. Kent says teachers are paid higher salaries than in Virginia, have mixed schools. With the Republican nomination they favor this? No. Why? They dare not follow their own comparison thus far."

President Taft on Negro Suffrage. "I notice," continued Judge Williams, "that Congressman Slomp, the Republican State chairman, is fond of giving interviews to the newspapers. I wish some reporter would ask him what he thinks of the recent letter written by President Taft to a Washington newspaper, in which he unequivocally placed himself on record as being opposed to suffrage restrictions which are manifestly intended to discriminate against the negro race. In answer to a letter asking his opinion concerning the franchise amendment to the Maryland Constitution, which is proposed by the Democrats of that State, the President says: 'It is deliberately drawn to impose educational and other qualifications for the suffrage upon negroes, and to exempt everybody else from such qualifications.'"

"This is gross injustice, and is a violation of the spirit of the Fifteenth Amendment. It ought to be voted down by every one, whether Democrat or Republican, who is in favor of a square deal."

"What does Mr. Slomp think of that?" asks Judge Williams. "Does he favor the sort of a square deal which will give the negro the ballot? Should he, with the aid of the national administration, succeed in carrying Virginia, could he afford to turn his back on the views of the President? Are the Democrats of Virginia willing to take the chance as to what Mr. Slomp and Mr. Kent would do under such circumstances?"

Majority Should Be Large. Eliminating the possibility of Republican success in the present campaign, Judge Williams believes that a substantial reduction in the Democratic majority in the coming election would be disastrous, in that it would encourage Mr. Taft, with his equal suffrage ideas, to continue his warfare against Democratic supremacy in the Southern States, and cause him to concentrate his forces constantly upon Virginia. The white people of the State owe it to themselves, and to the Southwest candidate, to repudiate by a tremendous majority the intrusion of the national administration in State affairs, and to rebuke the President's utterances in favor of negro enfranchisement.

ILL TREATED HORSE

Three White Men Charged With Tying Rope Around Animal's Neck.
 J. D. Campbell, W. H. Campbell and H. L. Forsyth, white, were arrested yesterday on a charge of cruelly ill-treating a horse. It is claimed that they tied a rope around the animal's neck and were attempting to make him work by pulling on the rope. Agent E. C. Taylor, of the S. P. C. A., was called to the scene. He was dressing when called, but rushed off without waiting to finish his toilet.

IGNORED THREAT IN ENEMY'S CAMP

Charles H. Langford's Death Recalls His Daring Adventure at City Point.

ADVERTISED HIS OWN HEAD

Scattered Circulars Offering Reward for His Arrest and Got War Information.

Charles H. Langford, whose death was announced in The Times-Dispatch yesterday, was one of the best known survivors of the War Between the States. For bravery, devotion, strict regard for duty and daring, no State or army ever had a more conspicuous example.

Langford was born in Chesterfield county nearly sixty-eight years ago. He received his educational training in the schools of that county. He was less than twenty-one years old when the war began, and was among the first to answer the call to arms. He saw hard service from the day he enlisted. Six months after hostilities began he was detailed for special duty, often entering the lines of the enemy to bring supplies for the sick and wounded, and visiting Baltimore at stated intervals. In making these visits he would go around to Cincinnati and walk much of the distance from there. Always supplied with funds, he had his source of supplies established, and more than once he would return by a circuitous route loaded with drugs for the sick and wounded.

Would Not Salute Enemy.

He was captured during the war and sent to Point Lookout. While there he was taken sick, and on one occasion, when the members of the family of the officers in charge visited the place, the prisoners were brought out for inspection, for the benefit of the visitors. Mr. Langford could hardly stand on his feet from weakness. The colonel in charge passed and Mr. Langford failed to salute. He was called to task for his delinquency. Asked what he meant by not saluting an officer, he replied that he would salute only when he saw an officer in Confederate gray. Less than an hour thereafter a squad of soldiers appeared and tied him up by his thumbs, his feet barely touching the ground. Four long hours he was kept there, and when taken down was unconscious. Mr. Langford spent the remainder of his time in doing scout duty and in obtaining information for his officers. The Federal soldiers had a record of the man, and when Grant was at City Point he was taken into the lines, clad in the blue uniform of a Federal soldier. The Federalists had offered a reward of \$5,000 for him dead or alive. Circulars were printed and sent to the army posts, and as a "volunteer" member of a Vermont regiment, Mr. Langford distributed the circulars in the Federal lines and gave a good description of himself. He got away without being suspected, and gave to the Confederate officers much information as to the position of the troops, their numbers, who was in command and other facts that proved valuable.

Lived Up to His Word.

After the war he went West and spent thirty years ago to take up his trade as carpenter, later he engaged in business as a contractor. Those who had business dealings with him never asked for a bond. When he gave his word to do a thing he would do it. Forty-five years ago he married Miss Mary J. Tyler, who died five months ago. Since that time Mr. Langford had been in declining health. He often told his friends that he would not be long behind his wife, and five months to the day after she died he breathed his last. He is survived by two sons—Robert Lee Langford, of this city, and Thomas J. Langford, of Florida, chief engineer of the Florida Gulf Coast Railroad. The latter was summoned to this city by telegram on Friday, but could not be reached in time for him to get here before his father died.

Mr. Langford was a member of the Elks, of Richmond, and of Odd Fellows, and for twenty-two years he had been president of the Central Beneficial Society. He was a member of the Masonic Order for many years. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Third Presbyterian Church, of which he was an attendant.

Foster Willard Leaves.

Foster Willard, who fled the Curtiss aeroplane at the State Penitentiary last week, with his party of two, left last night for Philadelphia, where he has arranged to spend the night at the Hotel Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Tandy will leave to-day.

RAILWAY SALE MAY BE ORDERED

Judge Waddill to Render Decision in Norfolk and Southern Case on Wednesday.

Judge Edmund Waddill, of the United States Circuit Court, has named Wednesday as the time for giving his decision on the question of allowing certain Norfolk parties to intervene in the projected sale of the Norfolk and Southern Railway, now in the hands of receivers. Argument was heard at length on the petition on Saturday afternoon, the petitioners claiming that the interests of the stockholders would be better served by a continuance of the receivership, pending the completion of both interventions.

It is understood that Judge Waddill has already determined to order the sale of the road and will enter the order on Wednesday, and the question now is whether he will allow the petitioners to file their bill, which would act as a stay of the sale. A committee of the creditors has prepared a plan for the reorganization and operation of the road in the event that a sale is ordered to terminate the receivership.

Mothers' Club to Meet.

The Mothers' Club of Highland Park School will meet at the new school-house to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

TOOK FIERY ACID TO END HER LIFE

Mrs. Fannie Tyler, of Taylor Street, Saved From Death After Heroic Treatment.

Because, it is alleged, she had had some misunderstanding with members of her household, Mrs. Fannie Tyler, of 1909 Taylor Street, attempted to commit suicide last evening by drinking an ounce and a half of carbolic acid, and was saved only after the most heroic treatment was resorted to by Dr. Collier, of the city ambulance corps.

E. L. Tyler, the husband, was taking a nap when he was aroused by groans from his wife. She was leaving the house at a gallop, and found the woman in a precarious condition. She was terribly burned by the acid, and was suffering intensely from the effects of the fiery liquid.

The physician worked over her for more than an hour, and at length got her into such condition that she could be moved. She was taken to the City Hospital, where treatment was continued. It was stated last night that her condition was improving, and that she would probably recover.

TAKES MESSAGE OF HOPE TO ALL BEHIND GRAY WALLS OF PRISON

Mrs. Booth Cheers Convicts by Urging Them to Look for Better Life With Freedom.

BLACK AND WHITE SING

Convict Organist Leads Convict Choir After Hearing Little Mother Preach.

While the men in stripes listened, most of them with tears in their eyes, "The Little Mother" of the prisons of America, Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, of New York, yesterday morning brought into the gray gloom of the penitentiary a message of hope and help. It was a touching sight. The semicircular space of the prison yard was filled with convicts, black and white, and three tiers of whitewashed galleries were also crowded with the inmates.

"Comrades, it is in the darkest night that the star of hope shines out the brightest. The dear, patient feet of the Christ who sheltered the sheep in the green pastures by the still waters go out beyond the wildernesses and the mountains, seeking for the stray black lamb, often dearer to Him than the white ones." said this smiling evangelist to the imprisoned. Standing on a little platform she looked with cheerful countenance into the faces of the young and the old in crime, her tender, sympathetic voice touching straight to the heart.

Known by Numbers Now.

Making it plain to them that she understood and sympathized because she knew the sorrows and the tragedy of the lives of those whose names are but numbers now, she declared that all convicts were divided into two sorts: those who looked out of their cell windows at the mud, and those who looked at the stars. It was starry night, and the prisoners looked out. The lash of the law will not make good men, she said. It is the heart of the man that must make him a good citizen. "While you are here, comrades, build a good character for the life you are going to lead in the outer world."

"With striking force she drew a lesson from the convict's feeding on cabbage, wishing nothing else, because of the sound of the prison bell and lying dormant. Nature performs a miracle. Spring sunshine comes, and a beautiful winged butterfly soars heavenward among the flowers. So why the convict's life be transformed."

Talk Among Convicts.

It was with womanly tenderness, not with stern threat of further punishment, that she won her way. It was a sermon in the heart, and a little heart to hear talk among comrades. She has been elbow to elbow and shoulder to shoulder for many a long year with the people of the prison, and what she saw rang true. The message she preached was, "Live a good life, give your heart to God. There is a friend closer than all others ready to help, and the hand that healed the sick and brought back the dead to the living is ready to touch for the convict's heart, and make it anew. The prisoner when he goes out to fight the world for success must have character or he fails, and each must work out his own salvation in expectation of the day of liberty."

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Convict Choir Sings.

Closing with an impressive prayer, Mrs. Booth asked the audience to sing. Then Mrs. Booth, organist played, and the convict choir led the old hymn, "Shall We Meet Beyond the River?" For an instant the sun came out from the clouds and filled the place with light. Then Mrs. Booth, organist played, and the convict choir led the old hymn, "Shall We Meet Beyond the River?" For an instant the sun came out from the clouds and filled the place with light.

Mrs. Booth came down from New York for this meeting and went back last night. She said yesterday that she was much interested in the Virginia Penitentiary, and would come again. She declared that prison conditions all over the South are looking better, and that the people are beginning to realize that the reformatory work is good economy. She will on her next visit here organize a branch of the Volunteer Prison League, which is an association of prisoners within the walls of the prison, to help one another. It started with sixty men in Sing Sing, but has spread throughout the State prisons of the country, until 6,000 are now on the roll.

Mrs. Booth has been in this work thirteen years. In that period she has provided a home for 7,000 men just out of prison until they could get on their feet. Work has been found for them, and through the efforts of Mrs. Booth and her friends they have been given another chance.

INTERPRETER ENGAGED

Coming Here to Expedite Work at American Public Health Meeting.

In order to expedite the business and to make the sessions as intelligible as possible, especially to the members of the Bureau of American Republics, the local committee of the American Public Health Association has closed arrangements for the service of a bilingual interpreter. The interpreter, to be present as interpreter for this meeting.

In the list of those who are to take part in the program appear the names of a number of Mexican, Cuban and Central American physicians and sanitary officers, some of whom are widely known through their experimental research at the school of yellow fever, and in the problems of sanitation of tropical cities, in which the Health Department of Havana and several Mexican cities have been signally successful.

Charge Theft of Watch.

Martina Adams, colored, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a watch, valued at \$20, from Miss Annie Louisa Latamore, white, was arrested as a fugitive from justice from New York.



MRS. MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH.

HELD SUNDAY COURT TO END ROW AT FAIR

KENT COMES HERE FOR TREATMENT

Republican Candidate Suffers With Throat Trouble and Must See Specialist.

Suffering from throat trouble, the result of active campaigning and exposure, William P. Kent, the Republican candidate for the governorship, is in Richmond for treatment. His condition has necessitated the cancellation of engagements to speak to-day at Heathsville, Northumberland county, and to-morrow at King and Queen Courthouse. Mr. Kent expects that by the middle of the week he will be able to resume his campaign.

In reply to a question regarding his recent correspondence with the Anti-Slavery League, Mr. Kent said that he had nothing to add to his response to the league's officers, and expected to have no more to say on the subject unless an attack should be made on him by the leaders as a result of his action. In that event, he intimated, he would have a good deal to say.

Mr. Kent expresses himself as satisfied with the progress of his campaign to date. He will speak in Richmond, at the Academy of Music, to-morrow night, and in Norfolk, at the Norfolk Theatre, on the night of October 23. The Republican candidate regards Mr. McKinley as one of the most effective campaigners in the country.

Another appointment for Mr. Kent is at Ashland on October 20. He will speak in Roanoke before the election, and will end his canvass with an address at Staunton on the night of October 30.

Council Committees.

In addition to the meeting of the Committee on Streets to-night, to inspect the grain graft, there will also be the following Council committee meetings to-day:

Committee on Light at the Lower Gas Works at 4:30 P. M. To inspect the completed work of rehabilitation; Committee on James River Improvement, 8 P. M., with on Electricity at 8 P. M.

The Board of Aldermen meets to-morrow night at 8 o'clock.

MAY FIND IT DIFFICULT TO PROVE THEY REACHED POLE

Questions of Law Involved as to Ownership of Frozen North—Lawyer Discusses Value of Eskimo Evidence to Sustain Claim.

"Certain phases of the Cook-Perary controversy are very interesting from a legal standpoint," said a prominent attorney yesterday, "and the question of sovereignty over the polar regions, a problem of international aspect. Though both Perary and Cook allege that they took possession in the name of the United States, Gilbert Parker, the Canadian novelist, took occasion to ask in the British Parliament the other day whether the pole belongs to Canada by reason of its proximity to Canadian territory or to the United States by virtue of its discovery by an American citizen."

"Neither Cook nor Perary has yet sustained the burden of proof in the matter. Their bare assertions are not enough. The successful claimant must introduce corroborative evidence in the shape of credible witnesses who will testify as to the truth of his story, or he must tell his story with such a degree of circumstantiality that the details will convince scientists of his veracity."

"Cook says he has two Eskimo witnesses. Even so, their evidence is not conclusive. They lack the scientific information that would enable them to give intelligent and valuable testimony here. How could they tell that they were at the pole? They might think so, simply because Cook told them so. It is well settled in law that witnesses take no account of the position of a station in society are peculiarly open to the influence of people of superior intelligence and craft."

A striking legal point is that the Eskimos, in the relation of employees to Cook. Such being the case, their testimony in behalf of their employer, Cook, is not reliable, according to an old rule of law. A like problem is brought out in considering the testimony of the Eskimos and of the negro who accompanied Commander Peary.

"A circumstance that might work to the detriment of Cook's claim is his failure to mention his discovery when he first had an opportunity to do so. It appears from some of the newspaper accounts that Dr. Cook was in communication with white men for several months before he reached Denmark, but that he failed to say anything to these about his discovery. The omission of a witness to mention an important fact or to make a declaration when he would be naturally expected to do so is a circumstance that may be weighed in estimating the truth or falsity of his story."

COLLEGE ARTIST QUILTS IN RAGE

Man Who Rigged Up Fantastic Skeletons for Medical Students Begins Selling Wood.

HIS MUSEUM A WONDER

Veritable Chamber of Horrors Had to Be Used for More Profitable Purpose.

Because the growth of the college demanded that his antique "museum" on the third floor near the dissecting hall, be put to some use more profitable to the budding physicians of the University College of Medicine, Tom, the colored attendant, who has for more than thirty years disposed of himself with skulls and bones, and incidentally larded it over the young men with an iron hand, has quit. When Tom, who is down on the college payroll as Thomas Haskins, made up his mind to get out of the bone business, officers, doctors and students attempted to dissuade him, but he was obdurate. With a haughty air of wounded pride and dignity he said:

Takes His Promised Job.

"No, gentlemen, dey done took my room and I done quit. De college kep on givin' me when I lost Dr. Hunter McGuire, so I guess it can do widout me."

Having thus delivered himself, Tom bowed himself out, and has not returned even on a visit. Saturday he was seen on Broad Street arrayed in white duck from head to foot, and twirling a cane.

In the course of his stroll he met one of his college friends, to whom he announced that he had established a wood yard in Jackson Ward, where folks were just tumbling over themselves to patronize him. Tom's eyes twinkled, for he knows as well as any one else that he is considered a conjurer, and that the burning of his wood will go a long way toward breaking the spell that might befall the college of the ward.

The museum that caused Tom to give up his profession is indeed a curiosity. Almost from the first year he was employed by the college, he began work with it, and has built a veritable chamber of horrors filled with skeletons, mummies and other gruesome things that can be got around a medical school.

Sketched an Anatomical Skeleton.

He lavished much of his labor on the skeletons, putting the bones together with wires as accurately as a doctor. There are several of them ranged around the room, varying in size from those of small children to grown men and women. He seemed to take a diabolical delight in dressing them in fantastic costumes and arranging them in grotesque poses. One need not be surprised on entering the room to be confronted by a female skeleton with a cigarette lightly held in its grim jaws, or to see another dressed in the garb of a minstrel, with false hair and whiskers, doing a motionless dance. There are also the skeletons of the ancient Egyptians, but the works of his hand will probably not last through the ages as those of the pyramid builders have done.

There are many other things of his collection. The bones of a person who had been placed in his own museum, which will soon be established.

Knows Every Bone. In a purely non-technical way, during the years of his service, Tom succeeded in amassing a storehouse of knowledge concerning the human body that might be envied by many a doctor. There is not a bone from the smallest of the largest that he cannot pick out at a glance, and he knows, go, and on which side of the body. More than once he has saved the students work and worry by being able to get what they wanted out of a skeleton, and he has been called upon to assemble should form a perfect human frame.

He considered the dissecting hall as much his property as his own room; always carrying the keys and allowing no one to enter without his permission. Often students have been treated to a round "cussin' out" for picking the lock. Though he has bid farewell to the dissecting hall and the picking out of bones, he will continue his occupation of selling wood. Tom's works will live after him if the mummies "stand up." At all events, he will be remembered as the most versatile personage of his kind in Richmond ever produced.

GRAIN INQUIRY

Street Committee Will Begin Examination of Witnesses To-Night.

Inquiry into the theft of grain from the city stables by means of false weighing in of paving stones on loads of oats will begin before the Council Committee on Streets at 8 o'clock to-night. Among the witnesses already summoned are City Engineer Bollins, Assistant City Engineer Bolton and Todd, Surveyor J. H. Veighmaster, Bowry, Grain Controller Edward Alvey, Jim Robinson, wagon driver; Detective Captain McMahon, and Detectives Bailey and Gibson, of the local force, and Chief of Police Werner. Others may be called later as the developments of the inquiry seem to justify. City Attorney Pollard will conduct the inquiry. The committee has full powers from the Council by special resolution to sit as a court, and to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, to examine witnesses under oath, and to report findings and recommendations.

SYNOD OF VIRGINIA

Presbyterian Meet This Week in Elkins, West Virginia.

The Presbyterian Synod of Virginia, which embraces all the Presbyterian churches of Southern affiliation in Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, meets this year in Elkins, W. Va., on Thursday morning, and continues for about a week. Each church will be represented by one lay delegate as well as by its minister. A number of delegates from Richmond and vicinity will attend, including Rev. James P. Smith, D. D., who has been the stated clerk of the synod for the past thirty-nine years, in which time he has never missed a meeting.

Reports from each of the presbyteries are to be submitted, and consideration of home missions work in the mountains of Virginia and West Virginia will take up much of the time of the meeting.